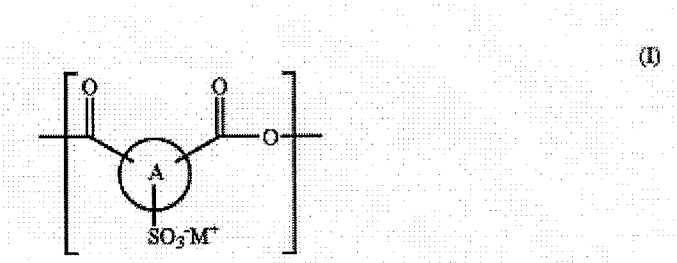
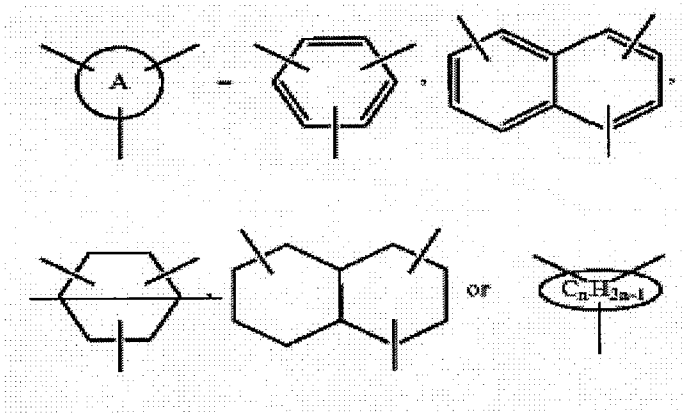
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

The following is a marked-up version of the claims with changes shown by strikethrough ("———") or double brackets ("[[ ]]") for deleted language and underlining ("___") for added language:

1. (Currently Amended) Polyester resin comprising at least 85 Mol-% of polyethylene terephthalate and at least 0.01 Mol-%, but not more than 5.00 Mol-% of units of the formula (I)



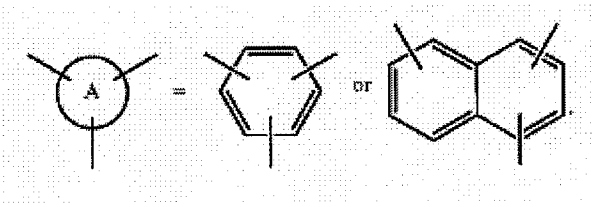
wherein



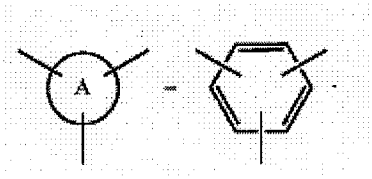
wherein n is an integer from 3 to 10 and

wherein M^+ is an alkali metal ion, earth alkali metal ion, phosphonium ion or ammonium ion and wherein the polyester contains <5.0 wt.-% of diethylene glycol and wherein the polyester contains Na_2HPO_4 in an amount such that the phosphor content is 10 to 200 ppm (based on the weight of the polyester) and wherein the polyester is either free of or does not contain more than 9 ppm of NaH_2PO_4, and wherein the intrinsic viscosity is 0.6 to 1.0.

2. (Original) Polyester resin according to claim 1, wherein



3. (Original) Polyester resin according to claim 1, wherein



4. (Previously Presented) Polyester resin according to claim 2, wherein the attachments to the phenyl ring are in 1-, 3- and 5-position and the attachment to the naphthyl ring are in 2-, 4- and 6-position.

5. (Previously Presented) Polyester resin according to claim 1, wherein M^+ is Li^+, Na^+ or K^+.

6. (Previously Presented) Polyester resin according to claim 1, wherein the Na_2HPO_4 (disodium monohydrogenphosphate) is in the form of the dodeca-hydrate (•12 H_2O).

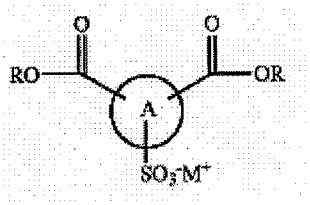
7. (Previously Presented) Polyester resin according to claim 1, further comprising <10 Mol-% of modifying agents.

8. (Previously Presented) Polyester resin according to claim 1, wherein the NSR is <10.

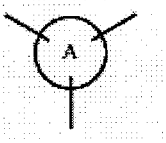
9. (Previously Presented) Polyester resin according to claim 1, wherein the half time of crystallization is >150 sec at 200° C.

10. (Currently Amended) Method of manufacturing a polyester resin according to claim 1, comprising the steps of

a) reacting terephthalic acid (TA) or C_1-C_4-dialkyl terephthalate; and ethylene glycol (EG); and at least 0.01, but not more than 5.00 Mol-% of a compound according to formula (II):



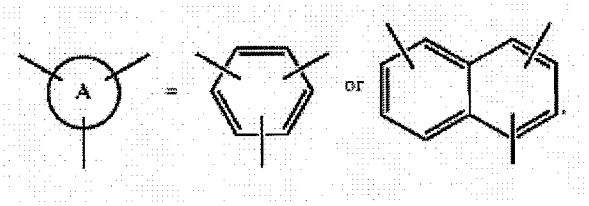
wherein R is hydrogen, a C_1--C_4-alkyl or a C_1--C_4-hydroxyalkyl and M and



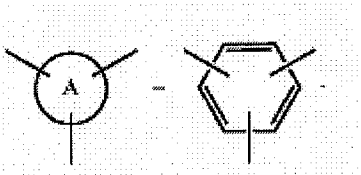
have the meaning given in claim 1 for formula (I) and

b) subjecting the reaction product of a) to a polycondensation reaction to form the polymer.

11. (New) The method according to claim 10, wherein



12. (New) The method according to claim 10, wherein



13. (New) The method according to claim 11, wherein the attachments to the

phenyl ring are in 1-, 3- and 5-position and the attachment to the naphthyl ring are in 2-, 4- and 6-position.

14. (New) The method according to claim 11, wherein the polyester contains Na_2HPO_4 in an amount such that the phosphor content is 10 to 200 ppm (based on the weight of the polyester).

15. (New) The method according to claim 11, wherein the polyester contains <2.5 wt.-% of diethylene glycol.

16. (New) The method according to claim 11, wherein the polyester contains Na_2HPO_4 in an amount such that the phosphor content is 10 to 200 ppm (based on the weight of the polyester) and wherein the polyester contains <2.5 wt.-% of diethylene glycol.

17. (New) Polyester resin according to claim 1, wherein the polyester contains Na_2HPO_4 in an amount such that the phosphor content is 10 to 200 ppm (based on the weight of the polyester).

18. (New) Polyester resin according to claim 1, wherein the polyester contains <2.5 wt.-% of diethylene glycol.

19. (New) Polyester resin according to claim 1, wherein the polyester contains Na_2HPO_4 in an amount such that the phosphor content is 10 to 200 ppm (based on the weight of the polyester) and wherein the polyester contains <2.5 wt.-% of diethylene glycol.